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WILLIAM BIRNEY
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Attorney at Law, and Counselor at Law, for the State of Ohio, and for the Federal and State courts of Ohio, and in the Courts of Hamilton County.

JOHN F. DARR & CO.
GROCER MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
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S. & H. EUSTIS, Plumbers, Pump and Hydrant Makers, west side of Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, Cincinnati.

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JOHN JOLIFFE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, office, Third street, between Main and Sycamore, opposite the Post Office. He will practice in Clermont and Hamilton counties, and will continue to practice in Brown, until his business in that county shall be closed.

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Next we have
The Cause of Free Love, for Young Christians.
Or rather of five years—which are, "Dis-
tensions to young persons just commencing a
religious life." "A Memento of Affection from
Christian Pastors," by President
Edwards and John Angell James; "The Golden
Conser," by John Harris, D. D.; "The Christian
Citizen," by the same.

These are excellent selections. No one can
doubt the wisdom of the precepts of such men
as President Edwards and Mr. James.

"DAILY MANNA for Christian Pilgrims, by BARON STOW."
Is another pocket companion of the same series.
Its object is to teach man to live "not by
bread alone, but every word that proceedeth out
of the mouth of God." It contains an appropri-
ate text of scripture, for every day, of every
month in the year, with a short analysis and a
single verse of poetry after it, so as to guide
thought, and inspire devotional feeling. It is a
useful book for the practical christian.

Then we have
THE CYPRUS WEATHER, a book of consolation for those
who mourn, edited by REV. W. G. HARRIS.

This consists of selections from the best poets
and prose writers of our country and others. It
is exactly adapted to its object; but while it
must have peculiar charms for the mourner, it
will possess attractions for every one who loves
exquisite poetry.

THE BIBLE AND THE CLOSET, by REV. SAMUEL
LEE.

Mr. Lee is one of the Ministers ejected in
England, in the year 1862; and this is one of
a series of volumes of selections, which it is
proposed to publish, from the writings of Par-
sons and Non-Parsons, ejected from the church
of England, the same year.

THE YOUNG COMMUNICANT: AN AID TO THE
RIGHT UNDERSTANDING AND SPIRITUAL IMPROVE-
MENT OF THE LORD'S SUPPER.

This is also a beautiful pocket edition of a
valuable work.

All these are for sale by W. H. Moore & Co.,
Main St., Cincinnati, and are but specimens of a
large assortment of similar books they have
now on hand.

Messrs. Clay and Van Buren.
We said that the two leaders of the Whig and
Democratic parties occupied about the same
position in relation to the annexation project.
We still think so.

Mr. Clay urges but two serious objections to
the measure—1st, the relations of Mexico to
Texas—2ndly, the state of feeling in a large
portion of the American people: and were these
objections removed, we are at liberty to infer
that he would favor the annexation—for there is
no other reason assigned by him against it. And
in summing up his views, he says—

"They may be stated in a few words, to be
that I consider the annexation of Texas at this
time, without the assent of Mexico, as a measure
compromising the National character, involving
us certainly in war with Mexico, probably with
other foreign powers, dangerous to the integrity
of the Union, inexpedient in the present finan-
cial condition of the country, and not called for
by any general expression of public opinion."

On the abstract question of annexation, neither
in this summing up of his views, nor in his
whole letter, does he pronounce an opinion; and
we are surprised that any editor should venture
to assert that he does.

This idea originated, doubtless, in his specu-
lations about an independent republic, on either
hand of us, where he alludes to the probable sepa-
ration of Canada from the mother country—

But, there, he carefully abstains from any ex-
pression of a wish that Texas may remain inde-
pendent. But, should the Canada provinces
succeed, "I am strongly inclined to think," says
he, "that it will be best for the happiness of all
parties, that they should be erected into a sepa-
rate and independent Republic."

Of course, we could not suppose him capable
of any other desire. Then he proceeds—"With
the Canadian Republic on one side, and Texas
on the other," &c.—and yet nowhere does he
express even indirectly the opinion that it would
be best for Texas to remain independent.

On the abstract question, therefore, of annexa-
tion he has not even hinted an opinion; and all
his opposition to the measure, is confined to pre-
sent circumstances.

Now we assert, that Martin Van Buren occu-
pies precisely the same position. He opposes
the annexation, because it would involve a
violation of good faith to Mexico, and he argues
this point elaborately and earnestly. The only
point on which he differs with Henry Clay is,
in explicitly stating, that should the Senate and
House of Representatives, after the question had
been fairly presented to the country, and fully
discussed, and after a large portion of the
former, and the whole of the latter had been
decided, subsequently to such discussion, de-
cide for the measure, he should feel it his duty
to carry into effect the wishes of a majority of
the people of the existing States, thus constitu-
tionally and solemnly expressed. Henry Clay
leaves this to be inferred—Martin Van Buren
states positively what his course would be.

This is the only difference between them.
Neither, we believe, expresses any, the slightest
opinion, in relation to the abstract question of an-
nexation.

It must be evident, that the grounds of ob-
jection taken by these gentlemen, are transient—
So far as Mexico is concerned, a few years will
remove one of those grounds—for it is not likely
she will long persist in waging war for the recovery
of her revolted province. A little influence
on the part of our Government, skillfully di-
rected, as it will be whether Mr. Clay or Mr. Van
Buren control our councils, will facilitate a
speedy decision of this question. The remaining
objection is evanescent. Any one who under-
stands the character of the American people must
know, that their passion for territorial aggran-
dizement will in a little while concentrate a
majority of our citizens on the side of Texas an-
nexation. And as if to prepare the way for this
result, Mr. Clay himself, with his usual skill,
insinuates an idea that will tend to abate the zeal
with which the project is opposed by many of
his followers. Mark that!

"But," he asks, "would Texas ultimately, re-
ally add strength to that which is now consid-
ered the weakest part of the Confederacy? If my
information be correct, it would not. Accord-
ing to the nature of Texas is susceptible of
a division into five States of convenient size
and form. Of these two only would be adapted
to those peculiar institutions, to which I have
referred, and the other three, lying west and
north of San Antonio, being only adapted to farm-
ing purposes, would not admit of those pecu-
liar productions, which would not admit of those
peculiar institutions. In the end, therefore, there
would be two slaves, and three free States, probably
adjoining the Union."

He adds, that if this view be correct, it might
serve to diminish the zeal both of the opponents

and supporters of the measure. It will diminish
the zeal of the former, and not of the latter.
And this, we believe, is Mr. Clay's purpose.

The same statement of the present excite-
ment is evidently aimed at by Mr. Van Buren,
though in a different way.

The inference we draw is, that so far from the
danger of Texas annexation being blown over,
the auspices for the success of the project,
have never before been so favorable. We con-
sider that it is the fixed policy of the
slaveholders, and portions of both the political
parties at the North, and that henceforth, the
administration of the Government, whether
Whigs or Democrats control it, will be shaped
so as to obtain the assent of Mexico, and con-
ciliate the favor of the people of the United
States to this scheme.

The Presidential Candidates and Texas
It is surprising how persons who ought to
know better, continue to mistake the object and
nature of the Liberty movement. Surely, they
say, after so admirable a letter against Texas as
that of Mr. Clay, you Liberty men will support
him for the Presidency! Surely, we will do no
such thing.

The Texas question is not our question. It is
not one in which we are peculiarly interested—
The project never alarmed the Liberty men, as
it did their fellow-citizens generally. They but
saw in it another evidence of the ambition of
the Slave-Power. That project they did not fear,
nor were they disposed to make it the great ques-
tion of the country. Their eye was fixed upon
the source whence it emanated—upon that Pow-
er, which was striving to aggrandize itself by
this inordinate accession of Territory. Whether
the project fail or triumph, that Evil continues
to exist, and will continue to send forth its baleful
influence throughout the nation. There can be
no peace, no safety, no substantial property, no
security against its ambitious and selfish designs,
while it is tolerated in any part of our Territory.

Under such circumstances, Liberty men are
rejoiced that distinguished politicians are taking
ground against the annexation of Texas—but
when they see their opposition resting upon cir-
cumstances having no relation to the existence
of slavery, circumstances which may change ere
another sun shall rise upon us, they recognize
no claim on the part of these gentlemen to
their confidence or support: none to their grati-
tude.

And when they see such politicians, not only
opposing Texas on merely temporary grounds,
independently of any regard to the evils of Slavery,
but by their conduct in other respects, pledg-
ed to sustain the very Power, in which this for-
midable project originates, and in fact constitu-
ting part and parcel of this Power, it is a gross
absurdity to expect them for a moment to yield
their countenance or suffrages.

The Liberty men aim to put an end to un-
constitutional slavery—to subvert the Slave-Pow-
er—to prevent the Constitution from being
trampled upon by Slaveholders—to rescue the
Administration of the general Government from
the perversions of Slaveryholding influence—to
array the whole power of the Government on
the side of Liberty and Free-Labor, and by a
national organization constituted upon free
principles, to sustain State organizations in
all the States, in their action against whatever
may be the form of oppression maintained within
their limits.

Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren are op-
posed to their principles, their policy, their objects.
The former is a member of that Oligarchy,
which has ruled this country with high to its
ruin; the latter is a vassal of it. And yet, be-
cause they deem it expedient to oppose the an-
nexation of Texas, at the present time, on
grounds not even indirectly hostile to Slavery,
or Slaveholding rule, Liberty men are ex-
pected to vote for them!—to abandon all their
cherished principles, to forego all their vast ob-
jects, for the sake of supporting men, who have
no sympathy with a single element of the Lib-
erty movement, but who have contributed by
their influence and acts, to strengthen the very
Evil, in whose aggravated ambition this Texas
project has its origin!

Gentlemen politicians—The Liberty movement
is a fact. It has originated in necessity—the
necessity of extinguishing a Power in this coun-
try which is the Foe of Liberty. No violence
can overcome it; no concessions arrest it. Its
object is fixed, its principles are settled, its
policy is determined, its course is onward.
Liberty men are not to be bribed or beguiled.
Compromise, the charn which has bewitched our
countrymen, the poison which has contaminated
all our legislation, the real characteristic of
American Statesmanship hitherto—Compromise,
which for the sake of temporary quiet, has sac-
rificed the great interests of Liberty to the au-
dacious demands of Slavery, until it has become
the practice of the Whig and Democratic Parties
to recognize these two antagonist Elements as
having equal claims upon the government—Com-
promise has no spell potent enough to still their
voices, or reduce their support, they hold in utter
and implacable abhorrence.

It is then a waste of time to attempt to buy
them up by petty concessions, or by insinuating
the importance of accidental and partial agree-
ments. Their resolution has, once for all been
taken, and all they ask of their Whig and Demo-
cratic brethren is, a fair field, and an open fight.

Mr. Van Buren-Speculations.
Mr. Van Buren's letter indicates more hon-
esty in the man, than his enemies give him credit
for. Mr. Clay had come out against annexation,
and thus conciliated the North, without losing
any ground in the South; for his Southern local-
ity, the fact of his being a slaveholder, and his
speech of 1820, will hold fast all his friends in
slave States. Mr. Van Buren knew that he could
gain nothing in the North—and he must have
been certain that to oppose annexation would
forfeit the confidence and support of very many of
his Southern confederates. Still, being com-
pelled to speak out, he spoke his honest conviction,
and for this he deserves more credit than for
any act of his public life for the last twelve years.

Speculations are now rife. Com. Stewart is
talked of as a suitable candidate in place of
Mr. Van Buren. He is unobnoxious—
has never been defeated—in a popular man—
encircled with naval glory—may run the same
race as General Harrison.

If Van Buren is brought out, the probability
is, that a Southern candidate may be run; Tyler
and Texas would be a pretty alliance; and
Calhoun might help him. We shall see. It
would be a trick that would fix the fate of Sla-
very.

Friday, May 15
The reader must excuse us for so frequently
reminding him of the manner in which the ap-
pointment of Mr. Calhoun was hailed by the
Whig press. He was the antagonist in all points
of Whig policy. He was a nullifier; and yet, the
Senate dispensed with the usual forms, and unani-
mously ratified his nomination. A very respect-
able Whig contemporary, whose judgment
in politics is highly esteemed in some circles,
rejoiced at the appointment, and remarked that
it made very little difference what Mr. Calhoun's
opinions were—they could not affect greatly the
interests of the country. We took occasion to
comment upon this most delusive idea, and show-
ed how Mr. Calhoun's opinions would involve us
in difficulty, and probably dishonor.

How stands the matter now? A leading Demo-
crat in New York, and an able correspondent
of the New York Evening Post shall answer.

"Mr. Calhoun writes a letter to Mr. Packen-
ham, April 1844, in which he goes into a labor-
ious and very full discussion of the question
whether the Free States have done well in aban-
doning it; declares that Texas is to be annexed
to guard against the danger of its being aban-
doned in the Southern States; and finally declares
that 'what is called slavery is in reality a political
institution, essential to the peace, safety, and
prosperity of those States of the Union in which it
exists.'"

The veil is rent, and fortunately rent in time.
Texas is to be annexed for the sole and only
object of perpetuating slavery. "What is called
slavery" is essential to those States where it
exists; no matter where, in Virginia or Carolina,
on the wheat-field or rice plantation, in Missou-
ri and Alabama, slavery is essential to the States
where it exists. This monstrous language is the
deliberate declaration of the first Cabinet
officer of the first Free Government in the world.

The game is now manifest. "England," it
seems "is not free from the suspicion of having
acted to abolish slavery in Cuba." (Upshur to
Everett, 28th September, 1843.) The United
States are to be made the head of a great slave
league to perpetuate the institution.

It is evident that this presents to the people
of the Union, a question entirely new, and which
they cannot avoid. This issue is not as to abo-
lition of slavery in the Southern States, the Dis-
trict, nor the territories of the Union, but whether
this Government shall devote its whole ener-
gies to the perpetuation of slavery; whether all
the sister Republics on this continent which de-
sire to abolish slavery are to be denounced by us
into the support of this institution.

This treaty evidently forms a new era in the
history of our government. Hitherto the watchword
has been non-intervention in the domestic affairs
of the South, not its intervention with foreign
States to protect, extend, and perpetuate those
institutions. It is perfectly evident that this course
is suicidal, and equally evident that no portion
of the Union can for a moment be deluded by it.
It destroys the last hope of all the middle States,
from Virginia to Missouri, for the abolition of
the institution, and with all its sin, odium, and
ruin; and yet this is the policy
for which Mr. Calhoun has the amazing bold-
ness to say that he is ready to plunge this coun-
try into war, "taken in full view of all possible
consequences."

A leading Whig paper in this city, said last
March, after expressing its pleasure at the ap-
pointment of Mr. Calhoun—"What his opinions
and views of policy are, is of no moment."

We immediately penned an article in which
we said—"the principles and policy of an Ameri-
can Secretary of State are of vast importance."
No officer of the Government has so much pow-
er to make or mar our National Honor; to bene-
fit or injure the nation in its external relations.
By negotiation, he may enlarge the market for
slave-labor products, and narrow or close that
or the products of free labor. By diplomacy he
may fasten an ineffaceable blot on our good name,
or involve us in controversies, from which we
cannot extricate ourselves except by war."

In view of all this, we again repeat, what
formerly gave so much offence, that in all ques-
tions in which slavery enters as a controlling element,
the political press of this country generally, is
not to be trusted. On such questions, people
must judge and act for themselves, or they will
most certainly be led into serious delusion.

The foregoing extract is from an article in the
Evening Post, which is copied into the Nation-
al Intelligencer. Such endorsement will give it
weight.

Brazil and Great Britain.
No one who has not made the subject of
slavery his study, can conceive how comprehen-
sive it is in its bearings, and how intimately it
enters into the policy of the largest commercial
Power on earth. We have all heard of the at-
tempt of Great Britain to renew a treaty of com-
merce with Brazil, and of the failure which thus
far has attended the negotiation. The cause is
not generally understood in this country. It is
disclosed in the following extract from a speech
of Lord Palmerston.

"We had heard, he said, of a negotiation
having been going on in Brazil, and that the point
at which it was now was that the British Govern-
ment declared to the Government of Brazil, that
they were prepared to admit sugar the growth
of free labor, but not that of slave labor; and
that therefore, unless Brazil abolished or consid-
erably modified slavery, Brazilian sugar could
not be admitted. He (Lord Palmerston) was
bound to suppose that this proposition was made
sincerely; but, assuredly, if it had been intend-
ed to attach to the negotiation a condition which
would make it fail, he did not think that the
ingenuity of man could have devised a method
more certain to accomplish the object in view."

If the Government of Great Britain were really
actuated by a philanthropic motive in this
matter, it would be consistent, and lift its injuri-
ous duties from the products of the free States
of this country entering its ports, and impose
something more than a nominal duty on cotton.
But, its policy is here, precisely the reverse. In
both cases, it acts for the interests, not of Hu-
manity, but of Monopoly.

Massachusetts and New Jersey.
New Jersey is yet really a slave State. It has
never committed any offence against the Slave
Power. Mr. Frelinghuysen is a prominent ad-
vocate of the favorite scheme of the slavehold-
ers for getting rid of free colored people.

Massachusetts has signed beyond forgiveness
against Slavery. "Honest John Davis" once made
a speech in the United States Senate, in which
he was honest enough for once to expose the
monopoly of offices enjoyed by slaveholders.

Ergo, nearly all the delegates from the slave
States in the Whig Convention at Baltimore, ac-
cording to the Cincinnati Gazette, were from
Frelinghuysen, and honest, but, alas, minus.

Hereafter, old Massachusetts can expect no
favors, until she repent and bring forth fruits
meet for repentance. Even her mighty man,
Daniel Webster, works a hard as he may for a
rival whom he does not like, will secure not one
foot of ground to stand upon in a single State
south of the Potomac.

Russian Civilization.
The London Anti-Slavery Reporter copies from
the Russian Standard a terrible account of
the punishment of whipping inflicted on twenty
three serfs in St. Petersburg, last January.

They were the serfs of Count Potemkin, and
under the impression that by a ukase of
the Emperor, certain rights had become their due,
they demanded them from their master. He re-
fused them in a peremptory manner, and threat-
ened them with corporal punishment if ever
they dared to speak to him again about changing
or improving their condition. Aggravated
beyond measure, they entered his room at night,
took him from his bed, and inflicted a severe
chastisement upon him. They were immediately
arrested, tried according to the military code,
and condemned to pass four times between the
switches of 500 soldiers. The punishment is thus
described.

"On the morning (Monday), early in the morn-
ing, 500 infantry soldiers of the garrison of St.
Petersburg, each armed with a long officer switch,
were drawn up in a double line on the parade-
ground, with letters on their hands and feet; the
executioner uncovered the upper part of their
body as far as the haunches; he fixed a ball of
lead in their mouths to hinder them from crying
out; and in this condition they passed, one by
one, slowly, each conducted by two attendant
soldiers, receiving at every step they made two
heavy blows with the switches on their back,
which made their blood flow copiously, reddening
the snow under their feet."

After having finished their long and melan-
choly walk, they were placed, almost dying, on
handbarrs, and taken to one of the military
hospitals of St. Petersburg, in order to be cured;
but, as soon as they are a little recovered, their
punishment is to be inflicted a second time, un-
til they shall have gone through it four times, ac-
cording to the sentence."

He'll tell it not more merciless than the ven-
geance of man against his brother man.

Egotism.
Whether Egotism is offensive or not, depends
upon the mode in which it is exhibited.

That Egotism, which would if it dare; which
reaches up to you, sneers at you, and looks down
at you, is a great merit; which is forever insinuating
rather than asserting its special glories; is altogether
shabby. But, there is a bold, honest, outspoken
kind of Egotism, which talks of ego, as if it were
in the third person—which analyses and sets
forth all its agreeable and noble attributes in a
way so fearless as to challenge your admiration.
There is nothing shuffling in its gait, but it strides
right up to you, and demands your applause,
without any cowardly apologies.

Benton's egotism is somewhat of this sort. It
is really sublime. We do not believe there is a
man in the nation that can stand up so bravely
under the *ma-mee*. Just hear him, talking on
the Texas question.

"For myself," says he, "it might be supposed
that I take some pride in seeing so many march-
ing up near to the point at which I stood, solitary
and alone, twenty-five years ago; but it is not so."

"I wish to see Roman steadiness and not A-
thenian levity prevail in our Government; and
being myself a man of some temper and stability,
addicted to no paroxysms, and subject to no vari-
ations, I shall continue to advocate the recovery of
our unoccupied territory, and mutilated rivers
and natural boundaries, in the same calm and con-
siderate manner as for twenty-five years past."

"Of course, I, who consider what I am about,
always speak of Texas as constituted at the time
of the treaty of 1819."

"That I may do justice to my own conduct,
—may show that I am not a blind zealot, rushing
headlong to a favorite object, but a man of head
and thought, considering what he is about, and
striking the balance of the good and the evil of
any important proposition—that I may do this,
I will present an extract from my speech in the
Senate of the United States, &c."

This is rich. Let who will, overlook the mer-
its of Mr. Benton, he is not the man to commit
such an oversight.

Great Statesmanship.
The Globe, although anxious for the annexa-
tion of Texas, is unwilling that John Tyler
should have the honor of consummating the
project. It is out in a bitter review of the course
of the administration on this subject, taking pre-
cisely the same ground in regard to present an-
nexation, that Mr. Van Buren occupies. It shows
up the statesmanship of Messrs. Tyler and Cal-
houn in its true light. Commenting upon the
express to Mexico, charged to procure her assent
to the annexation for — millions, and to be
back to forty days, it exclaims—

"Blunder upon blunder! For the despatch of
the messenger admits that Mexico ought to have
been consulted; the — millions offered pro-
vides the present impression attached to her
consent; and the one night allowed her to give
it, proves the fully, or intent that presides over
the whole transaction; for no nation can be sum-
moned in such a manner to answer such a ques-
tion. It is like being required to answer to the
sound of a trumpet."

Great Statesmanship, truly! The appoint-
ment of Mr. Calhoun, said the Cincinnati
Gazette, "cannot fail to give satisfaction to all
parties."

So the nomination of Mr. Tyler, once upon a
time, gave wonderful satisfaction. We rather
think the best plan for the eighteen million
non-slaveholders of the Union would be, to select

Monday, May 13, 1844.

How It Was Done.

We publish in another column, in accordance with the request of our correspondent, the balloting in the Whig National Convention, for the Vice President. The record, as our correspondent says, tells its own story.

No one at the North ever supposed Mr. Frelinghuysen would be chosen. The slaveholders had made their selection for the highest office, and it was thought a matter of course that the non-slaveholders would be suffered to make their selection for the subordinate office. Public sentiment had accordingly settled upon John Davis of Massachusetts, although it was known that he was not entirely unexceptionable in the estimation of the South.

Up to the moment of balloting, however, all the correspondents of the leading Whig papers at the North, supposed that either he or Fillmore would be the choice. Frelinghuysen was not even named. And yet, this man was chosen, in utter disregard of the previously expressed opinions of the free State Whigs. How it was done, may be seen by referring to the table of balloting, mentioned by our correspondent, and by the following two extracts, one from the correspondence of the New York American, the other from a letter of the editor of the New York Tribune.

The correspondent of the American says—
"The States which voted from the beginning for Frelinghuysen were, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, 1 from N. Y., and 2 each from Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky."

The editor of the Tribune, writing from Baltimore, after the result was known, says—

"THE MATTER WAS SUBSTANTIALLY SETTLED IN A MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS LAST EVENING."

Aye—and thus it has ever been, and thus it will always be. Who shall be the men, and what the measures, of both Whig and Democratic parties, are points always "SUBSTANTIALLY SETTLED" by the slaveholders.

THE REVIEW.

"LIBERTY COURIER" is the title of a new Liberty paper just issued, to be published at Cadiz, Huron county, by M. B. Urquhart, at the rate of \$2.00, in six months; or \$2.50 if paid at the end of the year. The selected and editorial matter of the first number is good. We hope the paper will prosper. It is indispensable to our cause, that local Liberty papers be started, wherever our friends are able to support them. It will not do, however, to make them exclusive in their character. They should be adapted to the wants of the community generally, only taking care that their principles and policies be of the right stamp.

WESTERN MAGAZINES.—Within a short period, two magazines of Western Literature have been started—one in Pittsburgh, the other in Cincinnati. "THE GREAT VALLEY MAGAZINE" is the title of the latter; Knowledge, Virtue, and Glory, its motto; L. A. Hine, its publisher and editor. It is to be an original, published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per annum.

We have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. Hine; nor indeed has he taken the ordinary method of heralding himself to the public. He comes upon us all by surprise, and seems to ask no favors from any body. "I grieve," he says, in his address, "that my appearance in your intelligent city, as editor of a Literary Magazine, is somewhat abrupt and unceremonious. But, though reprehension on your part, might be just, yet I trust the relation I hold to your State, by birth and education, will be my ample apology. Though you may be unacquainted with my past and present character, yet Ohio was my nursing home, her people the guardians of my youth, and I cheerfully submit to your criticism, whatever imperfection there may be in my disposition."

Mr. Hine contemplates dividing the Great Valley Magazine into the following parts:
Part 1, Department for History.
Part 2, Department for Literature.
Part 3, Department for Philosophy.
Part 4, Department for Biography.
Part 5, Department for Education.
Part 6, Department for Miscellaneous.

And ere long, he says, he will establish a Department for Science and Art.
Such is the only introduction we are able now to give the Great Valley Magazine. If any of our readers would know more about it, let them get the first number, and read it. We cannot tell, however, whether they must go to find it. On this important point the publisher has left us in the dark.

The other Magazine is published at Pittsburgh, by E. G. C. Judson, late Lieutenant in U. S. Navy, under the title of "NEW BENTLEY'S MAGAZINE." Ned Bantline being the veritable Lieutenant himself.
The first number is well printed, on shabby paper. The publisher has secured some excellent correspondents, and will contribute largely to it himself. As to the merits of the work, it is more difficult to speak. There are some good things in it, and some poor ones. It is characterized by irregular talent. "The Last of the Minutemen," for instance, "A story of the Whale Fishery," has a good beginning, and middle, but a most miserable end. Had the writer omitted the three pages after the record of the triumph of the minuetiers, he would have done himself more credit.

The address of the editor to his readers has a great deal of that easy, dashing air that belongs to the sailor, and is quite figurative and piquant, but there are portions of it in bad taste. Speaking of the innumerable publications sent out hither by Eastern Houses, he remarks—"And what is their excuse for monopolizing the field which belongs to our writers and publishers?"—Oh! They come to enlighten the "backwoods men." Yes, as they glow over their well filled coffers, sneeringly to the dulcet accompaniment of our chinking gold, they say, "The Far West is a great poor country; steamboats, iron works and negroes flourish; but the eagle of genius has never alighted there, literary taste or enterprise cannot be found in the dark gloom of their boundless forests, and our literary sun is the only light which can penetrate and cheer their heavy old wildernesses."

This is all boyish. Eastern publishers and writers send their wares where they can find a market for them, and they would be fools if they did not. It is a fair business transaction between us. For one we are very glad, that in the dearth of literary enterprise in the West, we have a supply from the East. If ever we are to have a Western literature, the genius of our people must be quickened by other appeals than those just noticed. Away with all such attempts to awaken the self-complacency of Western people, and provoke a petty jealousy of Eastern enterprise. Let no periodical be supported simply because it is Western, or disparaged merely because it is Eastern, without any reference to its merits.

merits. Until the West can produce as good monthlies as the East, sensible people will continue to prefer foreign to home manufacture.

Let us not be misunderstood. We have talent enough in the West to produce a substantial literature, but let such talent be encouraged, not from motives of strife or vain glory, but in that generous spirit which, without jealousy of any other section would specially seek the development of all the resources, physical and intellectual, which lie in our own immediate neighborhood.

"Ned Bantline" is great for bold assertions. The habit of commanding on shipboard, and of mastering the elements, begets self-confidence. Ned has been used to carry his point by boarding an enemy—and the like manoeuvre, we suppose, he imagines will do on a different theatre. Just hear him:

"We have writers in the West, who are second to none in the world. It is a broad, a bold declaration, but we repeat, and they will sustain it. The best writers in the Eastern magazines are from our rising West."

If our rising West has produced the best writers for the East, and the equals of any in the world, what will the risen West produce? Oh, who can describe the splendour and resplendent glories which are yet to crown the infant West, when it shall have reached the age of maturity! If the mere buds of our literature, the Pikes, the Browns, the Beelers and Bingham, already rival the sweetness of the flowers of any or all other lands, how overpowering must be their odors, when full-blown and full-grown! We leave our dashing neighbor with the remark, that in the literary as in the religious economy—humility is the soil in which all the graces grow most vigorously.

ELEMENTS OF PHRENOLOGY applied to HUMAN CHARACTER. By J. G. FORDHAM, L. B. Printed by W. L. Mendenhall, Cincinnati.

Phrenology, despite all the ridicule of its enemies, and indiscretions of its friends, has steadily gone on multiplying its adherents and acquiring more and more consideration, until at last it may be said to be established in popular belief. The psychologist may still contend it, but the truth is, whatever may be thought of its craniological part, its nomenclature and mode of mental analysis, have imperceptibly modified all the language and ideas of metaphysical inquiries.

We have not had time to give Mr. Fordham's little work a careful examination, but it is written in a good style, and appears to be a very compact synopsis of the phrenological system.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER—for May. B. B. Minor, editor and proprietor.

The May number of this very beautiful periodical is just received, but we have had time merely to glance at its contents. It is highly spiced, we see, with the flavor of the "peculiar institution," but the articles bearing upon the slavery question are written with ability, though perverted to a bad purpose. It is a highly interesting number, particularly so, on account of these articles, and tacking these, a most excellent one. We shall endeavor to do justice to it, at our leisure. Its contents are—"Iphigenia at Tauris," "Stephano Columna, or Love in Lanes," the Prize Tale, "Notes on our Army, No. IV," "The Legend of the Shepherd's Clock," "Reply to E. E. and Mr. Simms," "Pretension," "The Poet's Mission," "Landscape Gardening," "The Annexation of Texas."

"Barley," "The Cottage," "The Betrayed," "Barley at Sea," "The Dead Man's Race," "Once again," "Sonnet," "Maid of Roanoke," "Poetry."

Editorial Table—"Iphigenia at Tauris," "The National Intelligencer," "The Home Library," "Literary Notices."

The Vice President.

The following were the balloting in the Convention for this office:

FIRST BALLOT.		
States.	Davis. Fillmore. Frelinghuysen. Serz.	
Maine.	0	0
New Hampshire.	0	0
Vermont.	0	0
Massachusetts.	12	0
Rhode Island.	0	0
Connecticut.	0	0
New York.	0	35
New Jersey.	0	1
Pennsylvania.	0	0
Delaware.	0	0
Maryland.	0	0
Virginia.	0	17
North Carolina.	0	0
South Carolina.	0	0
Georgia.	0	10
Alabama.	0	0
Mississippi.	0	0
Louisiana.	0	0
Arkansas.	0	0
Tennessee.	0	13
Illinois.	0	0
Michigan.	0	0
Ohio.	0	0
Kentucky.	0	0
Missouri.	0	0
Indiana.	0	0
Wisconsin.	0	0
Minnesota.	0	0
Nebraska.	0	0
California.	0	0
Idaho.	0	0
Montana.	0	0
Wyoming.	0	0
Utah.	0	0
Nevada.	0	0
Arizona.	0	0
New Mexico.	0	0
Colorado.	0	0
Florida.	0	0
Alabama.	0	0
Georgia.	0	0
South Carolina.	0	0
North Carolina.	0	0
Virginia.	0	0
Maryland.	0	0
Delaware.	0	0
Pennsylvania.	0	0
New Jersey.	0	0
New York.	0	0
Connecticut.	0	0
Rhode Island.	0	0
Massachusetts.	0	0
Vermont.	0	0
New Hampshire.	0	0
Maine.	0	0
Total.	83	101

* Hon. Amos B. Spencer, President of the Convention.

SECOND BALLOT.		
States.	Davis. Fillmore. Frelinghuysen. Serz.	
Maine.	0	0
New Hampshire.	0	0
Vermont.	0	0
Massachusetts.	12	0
Rhode Island.	0	0
Connecticut.	0	0
New York.	0	35
New Jersey.	0	1
Pennsylvania.	0	0
Delaware.	0	0
Maryland.	0	0
Virginia.	0	17
North Carolina.	0	0
South Carolina.	0	0
Georgia.	0	10
Alabama.	0	0
Mississippi.	0	0
Louisiana.	0	0
Arkansas.	0	0
Tennessee.	0	13
Illinois.	0	0
Michigan.	0	0
Ohio.	0	0
Kentucky.	0	0
Missouri.	0	0
Indiana.	0	0
Wisconsin.	0	0
Minnesota.	0	0
Nebraska.	0	0
California.	0	0
Idaho.	0	0
Montana.	0	0
Wyoming.	0	0
Utah.	0	0
Nevada.	0	0
Arizona.	0	0
New Mexico.	0	0
Colorado.	0	0
Florida.	0	0
Alabama.	0	0
Georgia.	0	0
South Carolina.	0	0
North Carolina.	0	0
Virginia.	0	0
Maryland.	0	0
Delaware.	0	0
Pennsylvania.	0	0
New Jersey.	0	0
New York.	0	0
Connecticut.	0	0
Rhode Island.	0	0
Massachusetts.	0	0
Vermont.	0	0
New Hampshire.	0	0
Maine.	0	0
Total.	74	118

John Sergeant was now withdrawn from the nomination, and the Convention proceeded to a

THIRD BALLOT.		
States.	Davis. Fillmore. Frelinghuysen. Serz.	
Maine.	0	0
New Hampshire.	0	0
Vermont.	0	0
Massachusetts.	12	0
Rhode Island.	0	0
Connecticut.	0	0
New York.	0	35
New Jersey.	0	1
Pennsylvania.	0	0
Delaware.	0	0
Maryland.	0	0
Virginia.	0	17
North Carolina.	0	0
South Carolina.	0	0
Georgia.	0	10
Alabama.	0	0
Mississippi.	0	0
Louisiana.	0	0
Arkansas.	0	0
Tennessee.	0	13
Illinois.	0	0
Michigan.	0	0
Ohio.	0	0
Kentucky.	0	0
Missouri.	0	0
Indiana.	0	0
Wisconsin.	0	0
Minnesota.	0	0
Nebraska.	0	0
California.	0	0
Idaho.	0	0
Montana.	0	0
Wyoming.	0	0
Utah.	0	0
Nevada.	0	0
Arizona.	0	0
New Mexico.	0	0
Colorado.	0	0
Florida.	0	0
Alabama.	0	0
Georgia.	0	0
South Carolina.	0	0
North Carolina.	0	0
Virginia.	0	0
Maryland.	0	0
Delaware.	0	0
Pennsylvania.	0	0
New Jersey.	0	0
New York.	0	0
Connecticut.	0	0
Rhode Island.	0	0
Massachusetts.	0	0
Vermont.	0	0
New Hampshire.	0	0
Maine.	0	0
Total.	79	155

Dr. Buchanan has been leaving in Boston with much eclat.

Annexation is not necessary to secure the market of Texas. If she remain independent, we will have just as many wares, as if she were in our Union, and if we adopt a proper commercial policy, we shall just as certainly secure her market and her carrying trade, as if she belonged to us.

Arrival of General Gaines.

We understand that the firing which excited so much curiosity and consternation yesterday evening, was a salute from the barracks at Newport, in honor of the arrival of Gen. Gaines, at that place. "Report says," he is mustering a division for the Texas frontier.

Dumas in his Curicle.

The Blackwood for March gives, in a very amusing article, the salient points of humor contained in the work of M. Dumas upon Naples. From it we take the following story of the late ex-Deputy of Algiers:

In the first, we are informed of M. Dumas's installation, at the Hotel, Vittoria, kept by M. Martin Zill, who besides being an inn-keeper, is a man of much taste in art, a distinguished antiquary, an amateur of pictures, a collector of autographs, and curiosities. Apropos of the hotel, we have an anecdote of the ex-Deputy of Algiers, who, on being dismissed of his dominions by the French, took refuge at Naples, and established himself under M. Zill's hospitable roof. The third floor was occupied entirely by his suit and attendants, the fourth for himself and his treasures, the fifth for the garrets, he converted into his harem. The curious arms, costumes and jewels, which Hussein Pacha had brought with him, were a god-send to the virtuous tavern-keeper, who was never weary of examining and admiring them, and before the African had been a week in the house, he and his host were sworn friends. Unfortunately this harmony was not destined to last very long.

One morning Hussein Pacha's cook, a Nabian as black as ink, as shining as if he had been polished with a shoe brush, entered the kitchen of the hotel, and asked for the largest knife they had. The head cook gave him a sort of carving knife, some eight inches long, sharp as a razor, and pitted as a foil. The negro looked at it, shook his head, as if in doubt whether it would do, but nevertheless took it up stairs with him. Presently he brought it down again, and asked for a larger one. The cook opened all his drawers, and at last found a sort of cut-throat, which he hardly ever used, on account of its enormous size. With this the Nubian appeared more satisfied, and again went up stairs. Five minutes afterwards he came down for the third time, and returned the knife, asking for a bigger one still. The cook's curiosity was excited, and he inquired who wanted the knife, and for what purpose.

The African told him very coolly that the Dey having left his dominions rather in a hurry had forgotten to bring an executioner with him, he had consequently ordered the cook to get a large knife, and cut off the head of the chief of the eunuchs, who was convicted of having kept such negligent watch and guard over his highness's seraglio, that some presumptuous Giaour had made a hole in the wall, and established a communication with Zaida, the Dey's favorite odalisque. Accordingly Osman was to be decapitated; and as to the offending lady, the next time the Dey took an airing in the bay of Naples; she would be put in a sack, and consigned to the keeping of the kelpies.

Thunderstruck at such summary proceedings the cook desired his Nubian brother to wait while he went for a larger knife; then hastening to M. Martin Zill, he told him what he had just heard.
M. Martin Zill ran to the minister of police, and laid the matter before him. His excellency got into his carriage and went to call upon the Dey.
He found his highness reclining upon a divan, his back supported by cushions, smoking latakia in a chibouque, while an icoglan scratched the soles of his feet, and two slaves fanned him.
The minister made his three salaams, the Dey nodded his head.
"Your highness," said his excellency, "I am the minister of police."
"I know you are," answered the Dey.
"Then your highness probably conjectures the motive of my visit."
"No. But you are welcome all the same."
"I come to prevent your highness from committing a crime."

"A crime! And what crime!" said the Dey, taking his pipe from his mouth, and gazing at his interlocutor in the most profound astonishment.
"I wonder your highness should ask the question," replied the minister. "Is it not your intention to cut off Osman's head?"
"That is no crime," answered the Dey.
"Does not your highness purpose throwing Zaida into the sea?"
"That is no crime," replied the Dey. "I bought Osman for five hundred piasters, and Zaida for a thousand sequins, just as I bought this pipe for a hundred ducats."

"Well," said the minister, "what does your highness deduce from that?"
"That as the pipe belongs to me, as I have bought it, and paid for it, I may break it to atoms, if I choose, and nobody has a right to object. So saying, the Pacha broke his pipe, and threw the fragments into the middle of the room.

"All very well, as far as the pipe goes," said the minister; "but Osman, but Zaida!"
"Less than a pipe!"
"How! less than a pipe! A man less than a pipe! A woman less than a pipe!"
"Osman is not a man, and Zaida is not a woman; they are slaves. I will cut off Osman's head, and throw Zaida into the sea."

"No!" said the magistrate. "Not at Naples, at least."
"Dog of a Christian!" shouted the Dey, "do you know who I am?"
"You are the ex-Deputy of Algiers, and I am the Neapolitan minister of police; and if your Deyship is impertinent, I shall send him to prison, added the minister very coolly.

"To prison!" repeated the Dey, falling back upon his divan.
"To prison," replied the minister.
"Very well," said Hussein, "I leave Naples to-night."

"Your highness is as free as air to go out and to come. Nevertheless, I must make one condition. Before your departure, you will swear by the Prophet, that no harm shall be done to Osman or Zaida."

"Osman and Zaida belong to me, and I shall do what I please with them."
"Then your highness will be pleased to deliver them over to me, to be punished according to the laws of the country; and until you do so, you will not be allowed to leave Naples."

"Who will prevent me?"
The Pacha laid his hand on his dagger. The minister stepped to the window and heard the tramp of heavy boots and jingle of spurs were heard upon the stairs; the door opened, and a gigantic corporal of gens d'armes made his appearance; his right hand raised, to his cocked hat, his left hand upon the east of his trousers.

"Gennaro," said the minister of police, "if I give you an order to arrest this gentleman, would you see any difficulty in executing it?"
"None, your excellency."

"You are aware that this gentleman's name is Hussein Pacha?"
"Yes, your excellency."

"And that he is a Deputy of Algiers?"
"May it please your excellency, I don't know what that is."

"You see!" said the minister, turning to the Dey.
"The devil!" exclaimed Hussein.
"Shall I?" said Gennaro, taking a pair of handcuffs from his pocket, and advancing a pace toward the Dey, who, on his part, took a step backward.

"No," replied the minister, "it will not be necessary. His highness will do as he bids. Go and sear the hotel for a man named Osman, and a woman named Zaida, and have them both sent to the prefecture."

"What?" cried the Dey; "this man to enter my house?"
"Yes," replied the minister, "he is a corporal of gens d'armes. But if you do not wish him to go, send for Osman and Zaida, yourself."

"Will you promise to have them punished?" inquired the Dey.
"Certainly according to the utmost rigor of the law."

Hussein Pacha clasped his hands. A door concealed behind the tapestry was opened, and a slave entered the room.
"Bring down Osman and Zaida," said the Dey.

The slave crossed his hands on his breast, bowed his head, and disappeared without uttering a word. The next instant he came back with the two culprits.

The eunuch was a little round fat fellow, with a head full of curls, and small hands and feet. Zaida was a beautiful Circassian, her eyelids painted with kool, her teeth blackened with betel, her nails reddened with henna. On perceiving Hussein Pacha, the eunuch fell upon his knees; Zaida raised her head. The Dey's eyes flashed, and he clutched the hilt of his kanigar. Osman grew pale; Zaida smiled. The minister of police made a sign to the gens d'arme, who stepped up to the captives, handcuffed them, and led them out of the room. As the door closed behind them the Dey uttered a sound between a sigh and a roar.

The magistrate looked out of the window, till he saw the prisoners and their escort disappear at the corner of the Strada Capuana. Then turning to the Dey—

"Your highness is now at liberty to leave Naples if he wishes so to do," said the imperturbable functionary with a low bow.

"This very instant!" cried Hussein, "I will not remain another moment in such a barbarous country as yours."

"A pleasant journey to your highness," said the minister.
"Go to the devil!" retorted Hussein.

Before he had elapsed, the Dey had embarked in a small vessel, on board of which he embarked his treasures; with his suit, his wives, and his treasures; and at midnight he was sailing, cursing the tyranny that prevented a man from drowning his wife and cutting of the heads of his slaves. The next day the minister of police had the culprits brought before him and examined. Osman was found guilty of having slept when he ought to have watched, and Zaida of having watched when she ought to have slept. But by some strange omission, the Neapolitan code allows no punishment to such offences; and consequently Osman and Zaida, to their infinite astonishment, were immediately set at liberty. Osman took to selling pasties for a livelihood, and the lady got her employment as dame de comptoir in a coffee house. As to the Dey, he had left Naples with the intention of going to England, in which country, as he had been informed a man is at liberty to sell his wife, if he may not drown her. He was taken ill, however, on the road, and obliged to stop at Leghorn, where he died.

Tuesday May 14.

Judge O'Neill and John L. Brown.

Our readers recollect the sentence of death pronounced by Judge O'Neill of South Carolina, upon John L. Brown, for the crime of aiding a slave woman to escape from her master. The law and the sentence alike excited the indignation of the people of the Northern States, and public meetings were held in some places to give expression to this feeling.

Sometime since an article appeared in the Cincinnati Gazette, which put a somewhat different aspect upon this individual case. It was generally believed, that Brown, having become enamored of the girl, was actuated by a desire to secure her freedom. In reference to this point, Judge O'Neill, as quoted by the Gazette, makes the following statement:

"Brown is a native of Fairfield District in this State. He is no abolitionist. He did not seek, by aiding in the escape of a slave woman, to enable her to go to a free State, and there to be free; but to free a free State, and to prolong an adulterous intercourse with the woman, or taking advantage of the power which he thus had, to carry her off and sell her. What difference there is between this and stealing, it is difficult to perceive."

He (Brown) was indicted first for stealing; second, for aiding her to run away from her master's service, under the act of 1754, which makes both felonies without the benefit of clergy. The jury convicted him on the second count in the indictment. He was tried before me, and I thought the proof as well sustained the count for stealing, as that for aiding the woman to run away. The jury, however, chose to convict on the second count. The case was carried up to the Court of Appeals, consisting of all the Circuit Judges (six in number), and they refused the prisoner's motions in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial, my brother Evans delivering the judgment. As the Judge who had tried him, it was my duty

